FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Israel & Egypt

Withdrawals. The "New York Herald Tribune" reported Feb. 7 from Tel Aviv that Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion had rejected a personal appeal from Pres. Eisenhower that Israel withdraw from the Gaza Strip and Sharm el Sheikh in compliance with UN requests. A letter from Mr. Eisenhower, purportedly delivered to Ben-Gurion Feb. 3-4, was said to have warned that Israel's continued defiance of withdrawal demands "could not be helpful toward undisturbed continuity of American-Israeli friendship," and the U.S. would be bound to support any UN move to impose sanctions on Israel [see p. 38B1-B3]. White House & U.S. State Dept. spokesmen refused Feb. 7 to comment on the existence of the letter, but Washington informants were openly alluding to its contents by Feb. 10. Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban conferred at the State Dept. Feb. 8, reportedly to transmit a tentative rejection of the President's plea & to clarify Israel's position.

Walter Eytan, Israeli Forgn. Ministry Dir.-Gen., told newsmen in Tel Aviv Feb. 8 that Israel (1) was "willing to withdraw our army from Gaza if the administration of that area remains in our hands," (2) would "welcome international observers or [UN] representatives" in the Gaza area, and (3) had "to all intents & purposes" carried out the withdrawal requests and was "ready to carry out the rest as soon as we receive guarantees of non-belligerency from Egypt." [See p. 38A-E2]

Public demonstrations called by Israeli political parties throughout Israel Feb. 9 supported the Govt.'s continued refusal to recall troops from Egyptian territory unless Israel received guarantees of its "right to free navigation, security & peace."

U.S. Pledge. Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Meir told reporters at UN Hq. in New York Feb. 10 that a U.S. guarantee of unimpeded Israeli shipping through the Gulf of Aqaba "would greatly influence" Israel's position on withdrawals from Egypt. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles met in Washington with Israeli Amb. Eban Feb. 11 and reportedly offered a U.S. promise to support (1) unimpeded passage for Israel through the Gulf of Aqaba & (2) the entry of "the UN" into the Gaza Strip upon that area's evacuation by Israel [see p. 25E-F3]. Washington sources said Feb. 12 that Dulles, in his talks with Eban, had offered to test Egyptian intentions by dispatching U.S. vessels through the Gulf of Aqaba to the Israeli port of Elath, thus assuring Western access to a nearly complete trans-Israel 8-in. oil line from Elath to Ascalon, on the Mediterranean. (Israeli officials said Feb. 13 that a French consortium, including Lazard Frères & Co., had agreed to finance construction of an 18-in. trans-Israel pipeline.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 419D3]

Egyptian Rejection. Egyptian Govt. spokesmen charged Feb. 13 that the U.S., "ignoring Arab Palestine rights [&] Israel's refusal" to implement UN withdrawal demands, was "working to meet Israel's demands in such a way as to give Israel a political victory as the result of armed attack." [See p. 38G1]

Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser told a group of Syrians in Cairo Feb. 11 that "imperialists" were trying to divide the Arab world and defeat Arab nationalism. He warned that the effort would fail "because we are all sons of one country—the Arab nation." [See p. 18F-G1]

(The Cairo & Alexandria Chambers of Commerce, backed by the French-language newspapers "Le Progrès Egyptien" & "Le Rayon D'Egypte," appealed Feb. 5 for moderation of Egyptianization decrees against foreign firms, signed by Nasser Feb. 1 [see p. 11A2]. The Egyptian Govt. reportedly consolidated its control of Egypt's unions with formation Jan. 30 of a central trade union executive council under guidance of Hussein el Shaffei, Social & Labor Affairs Min., & headed by oil union leader Anwar Salama [see Vol. XVI, p. 267E1]. Dr. Doria Shafik, Egyptian feminist, began a "hunger strike to the death" Feb. 7 to protest "the dictatorial regime in Egypt which will eventually lead . . . to bankruptcy & anarchy.")

Hammarskjöld Report. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, reporting to the Gen. Assembly in New York Feb. 11, said that his efforts to secure an Israeli withdrawal from Egyptian territory had been "frustrated." He indicated doubt that UN imposition of sanctions against Israel would resolve the dispute. [See p. 25E1-C3]

Sanctions Opposed in U.S. Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), who repeated his denunciation of the sanction proposal on the Senate floor Feb. 7, told an audience at Georgetown U. (Washington, D.C.) Feb. 11 that U.S. foreign policy should "not be tied as a tail to a UN kite." Senators expressing disapproval of the use of sanctions by Feb. 12: Republicans Irving M. Ives & Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), Alexander Wiley (Wis.), Styles Bridges (Vt.), Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.); Dems. John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Stuart Symington (Mo.). [See p. 38F2-B3]

Eisenhower Doctrine

Senators Revise Plan. Pres. Eisenhower's request for authority to use U.S. military force to repel Communist aggression in the Middle East was rejected Feb. 13 by the Senate Forgn. Relations & Armed Services Coms. The committees, by vote of 15 Democrats vs. 13 Republicans, adopted a substitute announcing that the U.S. "is prepared to use armed forces to assist any nation or group of nations requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism; provided, that such employment shall be consonant" with U.S. "treaty obligations" & the UN Charter. [See p. 37C-G2]

Week in Headlines

International

Eisenhower pressure on Israel to leave Gaza, Aqaba areas with security guarantees reported.

U.S. Senate Com. revised Eisenhower Doctrine measure; Russians advanced rival Mid-East plan.

German Gen. Speidel given key NATO command; Anglo-U.S. talks held on defense cooperation, British plans to cut forces.

UN moved for resumption of disarmament talks.

U.S. agreed to help build Euratom power network.

Dulles refused to let U.S. newsmen visit Red China in exchange for release of American prisoners.

Soviet Parlt. adopted 1957 budget, approved revision of courts & more authority for republics, "rehabilitated" banished minorities.

Domestic rift in British royal family reported, denied.

Died: German physicist Bothe.

United States

AFL-CIO Council adopted anti-racketeering codes for union officers, warned 3 unions to reform.

Communist Party adopted "independent-of-Moscow" line.

Gray named Defense Mobilizer.

Died: AEC's Von Neumann.

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REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

The original Admin. proposal would have specifically "authorized" the President to use force. State Secy. Dulles had argued that the word "authorized" was essential.

The revised resolution (S. J. Res. 19), embodying unchanged the Eisenhower Doctrine's economic aid request, was approved by a 20-8 vote with only Democrats in opposition.

The vote for the substitute eliminating the word "authorized" from the military force proposal: 15 Dems.—Theo. Green (R.I.), Richard Russell (Ga.), J. Wm. Fulbright (Ark.), Harry Byrd (Va.), John Sparkman (Ala.), Hubert Humphrey (Minn.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.), John Stennis (Miss.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Stuart Symington (Mo.), Russell Long (La.), Henry Jackson (Wash.), John Kennedy (Mass.) & Sam Ervin (N.C.). Voting against the substitute (& for the Admin. version): 13 Repubs. —Alexander Wiley (Wis.), Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), H. Alexander Smith (N.J.), Styles Bridges (N.H.), Bourke Hickenlooper (Ia.), Ralph Flanders (Vt.), Margaret Chase Smith (Me.), Wm. Knowland (Calif.), Francis Case (S.D.), Geo. Aiken (Vt.), Prescott Bush (Conn.), Homer Capehart (Ind.) & Frank Barrett (Wyo.). (The substitute was sponsored by Humphrey & Mansfield.)

Only Democrats Russell, Fulbright, Byrd, Kefauver, Mansfield, Morse, Long & Ervin voted against final adoption of the amended resolution.

Other votes of the 2 committees on the Eisenhower Doctrine:

- Rejected, 17-11, Feb. 12 a proposal by Byrd to give immediate approval to the military section but defer action on economic aid.
- Defeated, 17-10, Feb. 12 a motion by Fulbright to substitute for the joint resolution (having force of law when signed by the President) a simple declaration of Congress.
- Adopted, by voice vote Feb. 13, a proposal by Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) requiring 15 days' advance notice to Congress before any expenditures from the $200 million economic aid fund.
- Rejected, 14-14, Feb. 13 Mansfield's motion urging the President to recommend programs of economic aid & to settle Arab-Israeli disputes.

Saud Ends Visit. Saudi Arabian King Saud ended his visit to the U.S. Feb. 9 and flew to Spain. In a communiqué issued jointly with Saud Feb. 8, Pres. Eisenhower expressed U.S. willingness to "provide assistance for the strengthening of the Saudi Arabian armed forces within the constitutional processes" of the U.S. No specific amount of U.S. aid was pledged. (Washington informants said Feb. 8 that Saud had requested $250 million and the U.S. had agreed to $50 million in reimbursable military aid within the next 5 yrs.) Saud pledged a 5 yr. extension of the agreement governing U.S. use of the Dhahran air base. [See p. 37B-F1]

Soviet Proposal. The USSR proposed in notes Feb. 11 that the U.S., Britain, France & Soviet Union join in a 6-pt. declaration governing big power relations & policies in the Middle East. The Soviet draft declaration was made public by Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov in an address before the Supreme Soviet in Moscow Feb. 12. Shepilov attacked the Eisenhower Doctrine as "proof" of U.S. intent to "start an aggressive war" from the Mid-East [see p. 17G3-18B1]. The Soviet declaration called for: (1) "preservation of peace" in the Mid-East "on the basis of the method of negotiations"; (2) "non-interference in the internal affairs of [Mid-East] countries"; (3) an end to attempts "to draw these countries into military alignments with the participation of the great powers"; (4) "liquidation of foreign bases & the withdrawal of foreign troops" from the Mid-East; (5) "joint refusal to supply arms to the countries of the Near [Algeria] & Middle East"; (6) "assistance in the economic development" of the area without imposition of "political, military or other conditions."

The USSR Feb. 12 asked prompt consideration by the UN Gen. Assembly of "the question of aggressive actions by the United States which create a threat to peace & security." A memorandum accompanying the Soviet complaint charged that the U.S.' effort to build foreign atomic bases was an attempt to divert "counter blows" from the U.S. It denounced the Eisenhower Doctrine as a "new military provocation" aimed at the "political & economic enslavement" of the Mid-East. [See p. 31F1]

(Soviet Defense Min. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, nearing the end of a 3-wk. tour of India, told newsmen in New Delhi Feb. 9 that the Eisenhower Doctrine was a "new edition of an old colonialist policy." Zhukov called Pres. Eisenhower "my old friend—as a soldier. I do not know . . . whether he is the same man.") [See Vol. XVI, p. 207C1-B2]

NATO

Speidel Named. West German Lt. Gen. Hans Speidel became commander of NATO ground forces in Central Europe Feb. 7, replacing French Gen. Marcel Maurice Carpentier. Speidel, 59, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Chief or Staff during the Allied invasion of Normandy and reportedly a participant in the 1944 German general's bomb plot against Hitler, was named "with the concurrence of the powers concerned" — presumably a reference to the Govts. of France & Britain, where there had been opposition to his appointment. Speidel was made responsible to French Gen. Jean-Etienne Valluy, chief of all NATO forces in Central Europe. [See Vol. XV, p. 398F1]

British Cuts. Prime Min. Harold Macmillan said Feb. 11 that Britain intended to "reshape" its defense commitments to reduce its military expenditures. Addressing a dinner in honor of Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad, NATO Supreme Cmndr., Macmillan said that Britain's "service to the rest of our allies" depended on the "resilience of our economy." Norstad replied Feb. 11 that there was "very little room" for further reductions in NATO forces. He said that it would be "folly" to depend on U.S. & British air power to assume NATO's entire defense duty. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 290E1, 243A3]

Pres. Eisenhower told a news conference Jan. 30 that Britain & France had caused NATO "real difficulties"—France by withdrawing troops for service in Algeria, and Britain by planning to reduce its NATO contingent in West Germany. However, the President noted that "understanding is growing among the NATO nations at a degree far greater than appears on the surface." He asserted that this "common understanding" extended to "how they would move to defend themselves in case of an emergency." [See Vol. XVI, p. 420G1-C2]

Norstad, visiting the U.S. briefly Jan. 29, told the Amer. Council on NATO that his forces had "an important atomic cabability" & the "will" to use it. He estimated NATO's ground strength at 4 to 5 times what it had been in 1952. He said that NATO had enough power "to annihilate the enemy" without regard to the "Soviets' air or missile fleet." He warned, however, that "nothing could be more enfeebling" to NATO's spirit "than a suspicion, however faint, that some of its partners were withdrawing behind their own frontiers."

British-U.S. Talks. British Defense Min. Duncan Sandys, on his return to London Feb. 3 after defense talks in Washington, told newsmen that the U.S. "now understands" Britain's need to lighten its "defense burden." Sandys, who had been given extensive powers by Prime Min. Macmillan Jan. 24 to reformulate British defense policy & reduce arms expenditures, conferred with U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles Jan. 27 & Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson Jan. 28-Feb. 1. Sandys said Jan. 29 that "full accord" had been reached with U.S. planners on Western political & military strategy. [See p. 9F1-C2]

A joint communiqué, signed by Wilson & Sandys and issued Feb. 2, said that the U.S. and Britain "reaffirmed the solidarity of their defense objectives & the importance of NATO & the other regional alliances." It cited agreement that U.S. & British "conventional" & "nuclear" forces would be kept in a "high state of readiness." It conceded that "financial & economic stability" was "an essential foundation of military strength" and said consideration had been given "the possible adoption by Britain of certain American weapons." Sandys told the British House of Commons Feb. 6 that, as a result of the talks, British & U.S. missile experts would soon be working on a "more intimate" basis. [See Vol. XVI, p. 420G1]

West German Forces. Gen. Norstad Feb. 5 disclosed that the West German Govt. had promised to contribute the major part of 7 divisions to NATO by Dec. 1957. Norstad detailed the proposed German contingent as 3 motorized infantry divisions, 2 armored divisions and the "nucleii" of an airborne & a mountain infantry division.

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Naval and air units pledged: 3 minesweeper squadrons, one destroyer, 2 air transport squadrons. West German Defense Min. Franz Josef Straus Feb. 12 announced plans for reorganization of West German forces under an Inspector Gen. & 5-man military council similar to the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. Straus listed West German armed manpower as 72,000 men. [See Vol. XVI, p. 444D-F3]

Soviet Warning. A letter from Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, delivered Feb. 8 & made public Feb. 11, warned that West Germany had "everything to lose" by continued affiliation with NATO. Bulganin wrote that Russia's enemies were forgetting that they would be victims of "atomic retaliation" in event of another war. Bulganin renewed Soviet support for negotiations on German unity through the East & West German Govts. [See p. 31F1]

(Adenauer had told newsmen Jan. 11 that "the definite solution to the difficulties of the world" lay in efforts to assure that "thermonuclear weapons are really eliminated as a means of waging war." Regarding Soviet interest [indicated in an announcement Nov. 17, 1956] in establishment of a demilitarized zone across Central Europe, Adenauer said that the plan would be of only limited help to world peace & German reunification. Faced with Western concern that Adenauer had accepted Russian demands for an unenforced ban on nuclear weapons, West German spokesmen said Jan. 12 that he merely had urged that A-weapon controls take "the foreground of any disarmament talks.") [See Vol. XVI, pp. 444E3, 389D1, 299D1-2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

China News Travel Ban. State Secy. John Foster Dulles denied Feb. 6 that the U.S. State Dept. had banned travel in Communist China by American reporters to withhold information from the U.S. public. Dulles told a news conference that Red China had been "trying to get reporters—preferably those it picked—to come," and had "tried to use the illegal detention of Americans" in China to force State Dept. approval of the trips. The U.S., he said, could not permit other Govts. to "throw into jail American citizens, so they can put a price on their release." He added that "the issuance of passports to a regime which is not recognized is something which is never done." [See p. 29B-D1]

William Worthy Jr., 35, U.S. newsman who had visited Red China in defiance of the State Dept. ban, returned to the U.S. Feb. 10 via Moscow & Budapest, where he had refused U.S. diplomats' demands Feb. 7 that he yield his passport. Worthy said that he had "challenged the Govt." and was "prepared to take all the consequences." "Look" magazine writer Edmund Stevens & photographer Philip Harrington left Red China for Moscow Jan. 21. Harrington returned to the U.S. without incident Jan. 29. Stevens remained in Moscow, where he was told that his passport would be invalidated for all travel except back to the U.S. Gardner Cowles, "Look" magazine pres.-ed., said Feb. 10 that he would ask for an open State Dept. hearing on the Stevens & Harrington passport cases. [See Vol. XVI, p. 436C3]

Sen. A. S. (Mike) Monroney (D., Okla.) charged Feb. 11 that CBS had prevented radio newscaster Eric Sevareid from commenting Feb. 6 on the China travel ban. CBS News Dir. John Day said Feb. 11 that Sevareid's script had violated CBS rules in that it was editorial rather than analytical. (Edward R. Murrow was reported Feb. 12 to have been rebuked by CBS officials for a commentary on the China travel ban aired on CBS radio Feb. 6.) Pres. William Dwight of the Amer. Newspaper Publishers Assn. protested to the State Dept. Feb. 6 against the travel ban. [See Vol. XVI, p. 259D3]

Disarmament. A proposal that foreign ministers of the leading atomic powers attend UN Disarmament Subcom. talks scheduled in London Mar. 11 was made in letters to the U.S., Britain, France & Canada Feb. 7 by Soviet First Dep. Forgn. Min. Vasily V. Kuznetzov. The USSR, in a statement released through the Tass news agency Feb. 1, had renewed calls for a world disarmament conference to discuss prohibition of nuclear weapons & reduction in conventional armaments. [See pp. 12B2, 5C3]

The UN Gen. Assembly's Political Com. approved by 77-0 Jan. 25 for assembly adoption a resolution urging continued meetings of the UN Disarmament Subcom. The resolution (co-sponsored by Australia, Brazil, Britain, Canada, El Salvador, France, India, Japan, Norway, Soviet Union, U.S., Yugoslavia) asked that the Disarmament Subcom. "consider the advisability" of recommending "a special session of the General Assembly or a general disarmament conference . . . at the appropriate time." It asked the Disarmament Subcom. to "give prompt attention" to both Western & Soviet proposals for disarmament.

Disarmament proposals advanced in the Political Com.: British Forgn. Affairs State Min. Allan Noble Jan. 15 urged that the long-range submarine be outlawed as an aggressive weapon; Japanese UN delegate Renzo Sawada called Jan. 16 for direct UN action to limit & prohibit nuclear weapon tests; Norwegian UN delegate Dag Bryn submitted Jan. 21 a draft resolution, co-sponsored by Japan & Canada, calling for advance registration of nuclear tests; Swedish Rep.-to-UN Rickard Sandler urged Jan. 21 a "moratorium" on nuclear bomb tests pending completion of a UN study of radiation effects. [See p. 12A2-C3]

(Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey [D., Minn.], a U.S. delegate to the UN and chrmn. of the Senate Forgn. Relations Subcom. on Disarmament, urged Jan. 15 that the West negotiate with the USSR for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Germany. Thomas K. Finletter, ex-U.S. Air Force Secy. appearing before the Senate Subcom. Jan. 16, warned that Russia "will never agree to give us military advantage and mean to keep the agreement." Leon H. Keyserling, ex-chrmn. of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, told the Senate panel Jan. 17 that it would be "approximate suicide" for the U.S. to enter a disarmament accord before it had attained total utilization of U.S. economic resources.) [See Vol. XV, p. 250A2]

(Army Secy. Willard M. Brucker, in a report to the U.S. House Armed Services Com. Jan. 29, estimated Soviet forces at 2.5 million men, total Soviet-Chinese armed strength at 8.5 million men. He said that there was no evidence that the USSR had carried out announced military manpower cuts. [See p. 5D3; Vol. XVI, 405D2]

Euratom. The U.S. pledged support Feb. 8 to plans for establishment of a West European atomic power network that would produce 3 million kwh. of electricity by 1963, 15 million kwh. by 1967. (Goals of other planned atomic electricity programs: U.S.—1 million kwh. in early 1960s; Britain—2 million kwh. by 1967; USSR—2 million kwh. by 1960.) A communiqué issued Feb. 8 following talks among the U.S. State Dept. & Atomic Energy Comm. and a 3-man Euratom committee termed the project "feasible" and said that the U.S. would "enter into comprehensive & practical engagements" with Euratom. [See Vol. XVI, 183E1-A2]

Plans for the proposed $240 million Euratom power network, known as the European Plant for the Extraction of Uranium Isotopes, were approved in Brussels Jan. 27 by representatives of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands & Luxembourg. Attending the talks in Washington Feb. 3-8: Louis Armand, French State Railway Dir.-Gen.; Franz Etzel, West German Vice Pres. of the European Coal & Steel Community High Authority; Francesco Giordani, Italian Natl. Research Council Pres.

Plans for creation of Euratom were approved unanimously Jan. 9 by the European Consultative Assembly in Strasbourg. [See Vol. XVI, p. 183E1]

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Intl. Atomic Energy Agency Charter was ratified by the USSR, first nation to do so, on decree of the Supreme Soviet (Parlt.) Feb. 9 (disclosed Feb. 12) [see p. 12A3]. The UN Gen. Assembly voted unanimously Jan. 11 to authorize negotiations with the IAEA for its conversion into a UN body. [See Vol. XVI, p. 348C3] . . . **British H-tests** to be held on Christmas I. (Central Pacific) were planned for 1957, British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd told Parlt. Feb. 11. Japan had asked Feb. 1 that the tests be ended. [See Vol. XVI, p. 359C2] . . . **French Atomic Energy Commission** ex-chrmn. Jean Frederic Joliot-Curie filed suit in Federal court in Washington Jan. 11 to force the U.S. Patent Office to issue him a patent on an atomic explosive device for use in mining & engineering. The U.S. AEC had forbidden the issuance of patent rights on inventions involving nuclear explosions. [See Vol. XV, p. 230D3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 6 accepted Arthur S. Flemming's resignation as Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and announced selection of Gordon Gray to replace him. Flemming planned to resume the presidency of Ohio Wesleyan U. He remained a member of the Advisory Com. on Govt. Org. [See p. 38A1]

Gray, 47, an "Eisenhower Dem.," had been Army Secy. in the Truman Admin. On leaving the Govt., he had acted as pres. of the U. of North Carolina & as publisher of the "Winston-Salem (N.C.) Journal" & "Twin City Sentinel." Since mid-1955, when Mr. Eisenhower recalled him to Govt. service, Gray had been Asst. Defense Secy. for Intl. Security Affairs (in charge of foreign military aid). [See Vols. XVI, p. 143D2; XV, 200F1]

Reciprocal Trade. Pres. Eisenhower, in his first annual report on the reciprocal trade agreements program, again urged Congress Feb. 11 to authorize U.S. membership in the proposed Org. for Trade Cooperation [see p. 28E2]. He reported success in U.S. efforts, through the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade, to win "reduction or elimination of quotas that have restricted" U.S. exports.

(The State Dept. announced Feb. 12 that U.S. envoys would hold talks with officials in Austria, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway & Sweden in June, and in Australia, Britain, Brazil, Ceylon, Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Rhodesia-Nyasaland Fed., South Africa & Turkey in October to try to persuade them to ease curbs on imports of dollar goods.)

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower was revealed Feb. 11 to have taken further steps to reduce Govt. competition with private industry. On Mr. Eisenhower's orders, Budget Dir. Percival Brundage asked all Govt. agencies to submit by Apr. 15 reports on their commercial & industrial activities with indications of which might be dropped. (The Budget Bur. disclosed that the Govt. was operating 19,321 such projects as of May 1956.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 357C1] . . . Mr. Eisenhower submitted for Senate ratification Feb. 11 a friendship treaty with South Korea (signed Nov. 28, 1956) and a U.S.-Canadian treaty (signed Dec. 28) on protection of Fraser River salmon fishing facilities.

Pres. Eisenhower indicated at his press conference Feb. 6 that he planned further broadening of Vice Pres. Nixon's role in the Admin. "I believe that it is almost showing indifference to the welfare of the American people unless you keep the Vice President aware of everything that is going on," he said. "Even if . . . Mr. Nixon & I were not good friends, I would still have him in every important conference of government so that if the Grim Reaper would find it time to . . . remove me from this scene, he is ready to step in without any interruption." [See Vol. XVI, p. 368C-D3]

(Nixon announced Jan. 26 that he would buy the 21-room Homer S. Cummings mansion at 4308 Forest Lane, N.W. in the Wesley Heights section of Washington for about $75,000 to replace his family's present 3-bedroom, $41,000 home at 4801 Tilden St., N.W., Washington. Pres. Eisenhower's recommendation in his Jan. 16 budget message that the Govt. provide a permanent residence for the Vice President was indorsed by Nixon in a letter to Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright [R., N.Y.], who had introduced legislation to that effect. Nixon specified, however, that his successor be the mansion's first occupant.) [See Vol. XII, p. 303D-E]

LABOR

Anti-Racket Code Adopted. A set of 3 "Ethical Practices Codes" designed to rid the labor movement of racketeers, welfare fund profiteers & other unethical union officials was adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council Jan. 31 at its Jan. 28-Feb. 5 mid-winter meeting in Miami Beach.

The welfare-fund code barred salaried union officials from receiving payment from health, welfare or retirement funds because service performed for the fund "should be regarded as one of the services expected to be performed . . . in the normal course" of union duties. Union officials running such programs were forbidden to have "compromising personal ties" with brokers or insurance companies doing business with their welfare plans. Adequate records available to union members were required.

The other codes directed the removal (without waiting for criminal conviction) of any union official known to be "a crook, a racketeer, a Communist or a Fascist," and set forth a guide to the sort of business interests or investments that would be considered to conflict with union office.

Officials of the Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters, tacitly acknowledging that the new codes were aimed largely at Teamster union practices, struck back Feb. 1. John J. O'Rourke (who Jan. 8 had won an uncontested nomination to succeed retiring Martin Lacey, 73, as $25,000-a-yr. pres. of the 125,000-member N.Y. Teamsters Joint Council) said he would tell all truck drivers & warehousemen in his area to cross picket lines of unions that "spend all their time kicking our brains out." Teamsters Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa cut the union's representation in the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. (headed by Walter P. Reuther, a critic of Teamster union tactics) from 400,000 members to 25,000—thereby reducing annual Teamster per capita payments to IUD from $96,000 to $6,000. [See p. 29A3]

3 Unions 'Convicted.' The AFL-CIO Executive Council Feb. 5 found the 75,000-member Allied Industrial Workers of America, the 73,000 member Laundry Workers Intl. Union & the 25,000-member Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers Intl. Union guilty of "being dominated, controlled & substantially influenced by corrupt influences." It ordered them suspended unless they made "complete clean-ups" within 90 days.

The accused unions denied any wrong-doing. But the long-brewing charges resulted in the ousters of their secy.-treasurers: Eugene C. James of the laundry union, who had been indefinitely suspended as his union's international secy.-treasurer in Dec. 1956 (he continued as head of the Chicago local and deputy in charge of its welfare fund despite charges that he took excessive commissions & kickbacks from the fund); Anthony Doria of the industrial workers, who resigned Feb. 4 but remained on his union payroll as an organizer; Sol Cilento of the distillery union, who had resigned but continued as executive vice pres. of New York Local 2 (despite charges that he had received almost $540,000 in "payoffs & kickbacks" from the broker for his union's welfare fund). [See Vol. XVI, p. 88B3]

(AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany Jan. 29 expelled Charles Naddeo as $13,000-a-yr. secy.-treasurer & member of Can Workers' Federal Local 22623 of Phila. Meany, however, had no authority to remove him from his jobs as a $3,900-a-yr. vice pres. of the laundry union, as $10,400-a-yr. vice pres. of laundry union Local 10 or as deputy of the Local 10 Welfare Program in which he had collected 5% of the premiums paid by the union—or $17,486 between Feb. 1953 & Sept. 1954. Federal Locals 22623 & 20467, the latter a Chicago wastehandlers' union, were seized by AFL-CIO trustees on Meany's orders Jan. 2 as an outgrowth of charges of welfare-fund abuses.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 442G1]

'White Collar' Drive Set. The AFL-CIO Executive Council Feb. 6 ordered an intensified drive to unionize the nation's 13-14 million unorganized office & other "white-collar" workers. AFL-CIO Hq. planned to assign 120 organizers to some 38 unions operating in the field. It was reported that only 3 million white-collar employes were union members.

Senate Votes Probe. The Senate voted Jan. 30 to create a select committee with a $350,000 initial budget to make a thorough investigation of racketeering in labor & industry. The new committee was to continue an inquiry started by the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcom. Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), chairman of the latter committee, was elected chairman of the new committee Feb. 1. Sen. Irving M. Ives (R., N.Y.) of the Senate Labor Com. was elected vice chairman. [See p. 29F2]

Dave Beck, Teamsters Bro'hood pres. who had pleaded illness in failing to appear at the Investigations Subcom.'s hearings, left the AFL-CIO Executive Council meetings in Miami Beach Jan. 31 and flew to Nassau on vacation. He continued on to Lon-

don Feb. 7-8 but denied that he was running away. He said he had previous commitments in Europe (from which he had returned to the U.S. a few weeks earlier). Beck's office in Washington made public Feb. 8 a letter in which Beck informed McClellan that he would be in the U.S. between Mar. 26 & early June and asked for "an approximate date for my appearance" before the new Senate committee to enable him to "set my schedule." [See p. 29E2, B3]

(The Senate Govt. Operations Com., parent unit of the Investigations Subcom., voted Feb. 7 to recommend contempt citations against these 3 Teamster officials who had refused to testify: Einar O. Mohn, vice pres. & Beck's executive assistant; Frank W. Brewster, pres. of the union's Western Conf. & its Joint Council 28; Nugent LaPoma, secy.-treasurer of Seattle Local 174. Similar action was voted against Harry Reiss, administrator of the welfare fund of N.Y. Local 227 of the Allied Industrial Workers.) [See p. 29G1-F2]

COMMUNISM

USSR Rule Rejected. The national convention of the U.S. Communist Party, meeting in New York Feb. 9-12, voted Feb. 12 to shake off Moscow's ideological control. The resolution was introduced by CP Natl. Edctn. Dir. Max Weiss, a leading party theoretician, who called it "an explicit declaration of the independent & equal status of our party in relation to the world Communist movement." The U. S. CP, he said, no longer "tacitly assumed that the interpretation of Marxism-Leninism made by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was ipso facto valid, and all we had to do was creatively apply their interpretations to our conditions."

The vote was a victory for "Daily Worker" editor John Gates, leader of the "independence" faction of the U.S. CP. The loser was CP Natl. Chrmn. William Z. Foster, who said Marxism-Leninism's scientific & international character would be destroyed if national parties issued "innumerable national interpretations" of Communist principles.

The dispute centered about the "independence" group's successful inclusion of the word "interprets" in a resolution stating that the Marx-Engels-Lenin "principles of scientific socialism" were the specific basis of CP theory and that the U.S. party "interprets & applies, and strives to develop further [these principles] in accordance with the requirements of the American class struggle & democratic traditions."

CP Gen. Secy. Eugene Dennis & most of the 300 delegates present voted for the resolution. About 15 voted against it. 7 abstained. Foster, ill, was not on the floor.

Another resolution adopted Feb. 12 said: "Serious mistakes & shortcomings in the relations between the USSR & other Socialist states, as in . . . Poland & Hungary, have been revealed, and some have been corrected. Efforts are being made to correct these mistakes on the basis of a further development of the Marxist-Leninist principles of proletariat nationalism, national independence & equality. . . . International working class solidarity includes the right & responsibility to make friendly criticism of brother parties in the actions of Socialist governments."

Foster, in a general attack on recent rightwing tendencies & criticism of Moscow within the U.S. CP, charged Feb. 9 that the U.S. party's "worst mistake" was over Poland & Hungary, when "we tended to put the national question of political independence ahead of the higher questions of world peace & socialism. . . . We must revamp the Natl. Com. position on Hungary, recognizing that under the existing dangerous circumstances the military & political actions taken by the Soviet Union in helping to defend Hungarian socialism against the acute threat of fascism was imperative."

(It was disclosed at the Feb. 9 session that French CP leader Jacques Duclos had sent the U.S. CP a letter protesting its "dangerous" rightist tendencies and pressing for solidarity with USSR policy.)

Foster was upheld by the convention Feb. 10 in his opposition to Gates' proposal to transform the CP into a political or educational association. On the showdown, Gates & his supporters backed the majority vote for the CP to remain a political party, but they said they did so only to keep the U.S. Communist movement united.

The convention voted Feb. 11: (a) to move CP Hq. from New York to Chicago within a year; (b) to cooperate with social democratic groups, such labor leaders as David Dubinsky, Walter P. Reuther & A. Philip Randolph and such "bourgeois reformists" as Americans for Democratic Action & liberal Democrats; (c) to back NAACP efforts to integrate Southern schools. (Labor leaders & heads of organizations singled out for CP support immediately announced their rejection of such aid & their opposition to communism. Mayor Richard J. Daly of Chicago said his city did not want to house CP Hq.)

The convention Feb. 12 elected Foster, Dennis & Gates & 17 others as members-at-large of the new CP Natl. Com. (40 state members were to be chosen by state conventions.) The other 17 elected:

Charlene Alexander, Los Angeles; Claude Lightfoot, Chicago; Jas. E. Jackson Jr., Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Dorothy Healey, Los Angeles; Benj. J. Davis Jr., N.Y.; Earl Durham, Chicago; Doxey A. Wilkerson, N.Y.; Carl Winter, Detroit; John C. Hellman, Butte, Mont.; Fred M. Fine, Chicago; Anna Corea, Denver; Carl Ross, Minneapolis; Al Richmond, San Francisco; Sidney Stein, N.J.; David Davis, Philadelphia; Chas. Lowman, Brooklyn, Geo. Blake Charney, N.Y.

The convention was held at the Chateau Gardens in New York after more than 60 hotels & halls had refused to rent meeting rooms for the CP conclave. About 350 delegates from 34 states attended. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 441A-B1, 391D-E2]

Labor Oath Indictments. 8 union officials were indicted by a federal grand jury in Cleveland Jan. 23 on charges of conspiracy to file false non-Communist affidavits with the NLRB. They pleaded not guilty Feb. 8 and were released on bond ranging from $5,000 to $7,500 each.

The defendants: Edw. Jos. Chaka, 47, Cleveland foundry moulder; Fred Haug, 51, ex-pres. of Local 715 of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, ex-organizer for the United Electrical Workers; Mrs. Marie Reed Haug, 42, Haug's wife, ex-secy.-treasurer of the UE's Dist. 7; Hyman Lumer, 47, ex-biologist at Western Reserve U. & Fenn College; Sam Reed, 48, Russian-born, Chicago die repairer; Eric Jerome Reinthaler, 33, Cleveland clerical employe; Andrew Remes, 46, of Brooklyn; Jas. S. West, 42, of Chicago. (The Haugs had been indicted Jan. 7 on charges of filing false non-Communist affidavits.) The indictment named as co-conspirators (but not defendants): Gus Hall, Steve Nelson, Martin Chancey, Frank Hashmall, Joe Brandt, Anthony Krchmarek, John Williamson, Sidney Stein. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 391G1-B2, 406F-G2]

(The Supreme Court Jan. 28 ordered a new trial for Ben Gold, 58, ex-pres. of the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers, who had been convicted of filing a false non-Communist affidavit. The retrial was ordered because an FBI agent had interviewed 3 members of Gold's jury to check on possible jury-tampering; the court's majority called this "official intrusion into the privacy of the jury." Justices Reed, Burton & Clark dissented.) [See Vol. XVI, pp. 441F2, 413E3]

200,000 Said to Aid Reds. Chrmn. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. charged Feb. 9, in his committee's annual report, that "at this moment on American soil" 200,000 persons, "the equivalent of 20 combat divisions of enemy troops, [were] engaging in propaganda, espionage, subversion, & loyal only to the Soviet Union." He said his committee's 1956 hearings had disclosed that:

(a) There was a "mammoth nationwide campaign of political subversion designed to paralyze . . . [U.S.] security programs." (b) Some Fund for the Republic grants could "aid & comfort" the USSR. [Chrmn. Elmo Roper of the fund telegraphed Walter that this charge was "incredible in view of the fact that you have repeatedly denied us the right to be heard."] (c) The Save Our Sons Com. aided the Reds during the Korean War, and its activities were "treasonable." (d) Communist cells existed in Govt. agencies during the 1940s & possibly even later. (e) Many Red agents entered & left the U.S. by means of false passports.

Among the committee's legislative recommendations: (1) tighter passport regulations, (2) tighter postal control of "propaganda entering this country," (3) greater use of the Immunity Act to compel testimony from witnesses using the 5th Amend., (4) severe punishment for persons who "misbehave" at & otherwise "obstruct" Congressional hearings.

The committee Jan. 19 had issued a new list of 733 organizations & publications that had been cited publicly as Communist fronts or "outright" CP units. The list, 180 names longer than its original "Guide to Subversive Orgs. & Publications" (1951), included the previously unlisted Progressive Party, Methodist Fed. for Social Action, Institute of Pacific Relations, Natl. Com. to Repeal the McCarran

Act and the publications "Natl. Guardian" & "Jewish Life." [See Vol. XVI, pp. 441C3, 334A-B3]

(Retiring SACB Chrmn. Thomas Herbert recommended Jan. 25 that the American Peace Crusade be required to register as a Red front.) [See Vol. XV, p. 431A-B3]

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Jack Soble, his wife, **Myra Soble,** & **Jacob Albam** (also known as Belova) were indicted by a federal grand jury in New York Feb. 5 on charges of violating the 1956 Espionage Statute (carrying the death penalty for peacetime spying) by conspiring to give national defense data to Soviet agents. The indictment contained 5 other counts accusing them of conspiring to obtain such information, of conspiring to act as Soviet agents in the U.S. without notifying the State Dept., of acting as such agents without notifying the State Dept. and of failing to register with the Atty. Gen. as foreign agents. These 10 Russians were named as co-conspirators: Vassili M. Zubilin (also known as Edward Herbert), Vassili Mikhailovich Molev, Peter Vasilievich Fedotov, Alexander Mikhailovich Korotkov, Leonid Dmitrievich Petrov, Vitaly Genadievich Tcherniawski, Afanasi Ivanovich Yefimov, Christopher Georgievich Petrosian, Igor Vassilievitch Sokolov & Vladimir Alexandrovich (also known as Velodia). [See p. 29E-G3]

Robert Shelton, 30, "N.Y. Times" copy editor, was convicted in Washington Jan. 18 of contempt of Congress for having refused to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcom. whether he was a Communist or knew "Times" linotype operator Matilda Landsman. As a newspaperman, he had invoked the First Amend. (guaranteeing free speech & press) but not the 5th. Fed. Dist. Judge Ross Rizley, who convicted him, sentenced him Jan. 25 to 6 months in prison and fined him $500. [See Vol. XVI, p. 398B2] . . . **Herman Liveright,** 45, ex-New Orleans TV executive, was convicted by a federal jury in Washington Feb. 8 of contempt of Congress for having refused to answer Senate Internal Security Subcom. questions about communism. [See Vol. XVI, p. 398B2] . . . **Mrs. Mary Knowles,** 46, librarian at the Quaker community of Plymouth Meeting, Pa., was sentenced by Judge Rizley Jan. 18 to 120 days in jail and fined $500 for contempt of Congress in having refused to answer the Senate subcommittee's questions. (The community's library committee Jan. 24 announced "our confidence" in Mrs. Knowles and raised her annual salary from $3,200 to $3,400.) [See p. 15F1]

Howard Fast, 42, Stalin Intl. Peace Prize-winning novelist, disclosed in a Feb. 1 "N.Y. Times" interview that he had quit the CP and no longer considered himself a Communist although "I am neither anti-Soviet nor anti-Communist." His doubts had been started, he said, by Nikita S. Khrushchev's exposure of Stalin without promise of "reforms needed to guarantee that Stalin's crimes will not be repeated." [See Vol. XV, p. 425D1; XIII, 431D1, 206B, 53D] . . . **Irving Potash,** 55, was sentenced to 2 years in jail and fined $1,000 by Fed. Dist. Judge Sidney Sugarman in New York Jan. 18 for reentering the U.S. illegally. [See p. 15E1]

Dr. Harry Slochower, 56, who had been dismissed as a Brooklyn College German professor in 1952 for refusal to answer Senate Internal Security Subcom. questions on communism, was ordered reinstated with more than $40,000 in back pay, interest & court costs. The order was issued by N.Y. Supreme Court Justice Thomas E. Morrissey Jr. Jan. 2 on the basis of an Apr. 9, 1956 ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court that Slochower's summary dismissal violated the 5th Amend.'s due-process-of-law clause. Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, Brooklyn Coll. pres., suspended Slochower Jan. 21 for conduct unbecoming a faculty member (allegedly lying or refusing to answer questions at various communism hearings). [See Vol. XII, p. 421G] . . . **Board of Veterans Appeals** Jan. 4 upheld the May 1955 cancellation of the $62.57 disability pension of Saul L. Wellman, decorated World War II veteran, after his Smith Act conviction. [See Vol. XIV, p. 62A2]

FOREIGN

Soviet Union

Budget. A 1957 Soviet Union budget calling for expenditure of 604,580,-653,000 rubles ($151,145,163,250 at official 4-to-1 rate of exchange) & revenue of 617,155,967,000 r. ($154,288,-991,750) was approved Feb. 9 by the USSR Supreme Soviet (Parlt.) meeting in Moscow. 97.7 billion r. ($24,-175,000,000) were allocated to the armed forces as against 97.8 billion r. ($24.45 billion) in 1956. Other major allocations: industry—201.4 billion r. ($50.35 billion); social & cultural benefits—188.2 billion r. ($47.05 billion); capital investments—175 billion r. ($43.75 billion); agriculture—61.6 billion r. ($15.4 billion); housing—30 billion r. ($7.5 billion).

During discussion of the budget in the Supreme Soviet Feb. 9, Finance Min. Arseny G. Zverev & First Dep. Premier Mikhail G. Pervukhin (State Planning Comm. chrmn.) agreed to a 737 million-r. increase in scheduled expenditures, including 68 million r. for anti-TB medicines (raised from 379 million r. to 447 million after Health Min. Maria D. Kovrygina warned of a high rate of TB in the USSR). Pervukhin also promised efforts to increase the outlay for consumer goods by 1.086 billion r. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 427G2, 22G2; XV, 422E1]

Production. In announcing the budget Jan. 30, the Central Statistical Admin. reported that Soviet industrial output increased by 11% last year over 1955, with capital goods output up 11.4%, consumer goods 9.4%, grain crops 20%, capital investments 17%, national income 12%, wages & salaries 3%, peasant income 12%. Failures to achieve 1956 production quotas were acknowledged in timber, building materials, housing, coal, ferrous metals, cement, glass, sugar, flax, cotton, cotton textiles, meat, fish, metal lathes, tractors, grain combines, electric motors, power shovels, metal-rolling & petroleum equipment.

Quantitative production reports on major items:

Steel 48.6 million tons, **pig iron** 35.8 million tons, **rolled metals** 37.8 million tons, **petroleum** 83 million tons, **gas** 13.7 billion cubic meters, **electricity** 192 million kwh., **coal** 429 million tons, **trucks** 358,000 (up 9% from 1955), **autos** 98,000 (down 9%), **shoes** 314 million pairs, **refrigerators** 224,000, **radio & TV sets** 4.3 million. **Grain** sold to the state: 53 million tons. Grain cultivation: 485 million acres. [See Vol. XVI, p. 427G2]

Other Actions. The Supreme Soviet voted Feb. 11 for "rehabilitation" of the Balkar, Chechen & Inguish, Kalmyk, Karachaev and Kabardian national minority groups, all banished to Central Asia & Kazakhistan during World War II for disloyalty to Stalin's regime. The decree called for their re-establishment in Kalmyk, Chechen-Inguish & Kabardino-Balkar autonomous republics & a Karachai-Cherkess autonomous region in the Caucasus. [See Vol. XVI, p. 216D2] . . . A decree approved by the Supreme Soviet Feb. 11 gave the 15 Soviet republics authority to revise their legal codes with Soviet Govt. guidance and to redesignate their internal regions & territories to improve efficiency. An economic commission on which each republic had 2 representatives was set up by the Parliamentary Soviet of Nationalities to advise the central Govt. on economic measures. [See Vol. XVI, p. 181C2] . . . The Supreme Soviet Feb. 12 named Alexander F. Gorkin chairman of a new 12-member USSR Supreme Court to replace the old tribunal of 78 judges. A provision that the USSR Supreme Court might hear cases not previously tried before local, regional & republican supreme courts was abolished. [See Vol. XVI, p. 181D2]

Dr. Hans J. Schulten of Cologne, Germany said in Moscow Feb. 2 that he had not been told the identity of an important Soviet official he had been called to Moscow to treat for a blood disease. Western press sources in Moscow sent word Feb. 5 that the patient was Vyacheslav A. Malyshev, 54, First Dep. Chrmn. of the State Planning Comm. . . . The USSR Feb. 7 expelled USMC Capt. Paul Uffelman, 31, of Ft. Wayne, Ind. & USN Lt. Wm. S. Lewis, 32, of Guthrie, Okla., asst. U.S. Embassy attachés in Moscow, for "espionage & intelligence activities." The Soviet Govt. Jan. 30 expelled Maj. Hubert E. Tansey & Capt. Chas. W. Stockell, asst. U.S. military attachés in Moscow, apparently in retaliation for the U.S.' expulsion of Maj. Guri P. Krylov. [See pp. 29E3-30A1; Vol. XVI, 291E3] . . . 4 men imprisoned as spies (Nikolai I. Yakuta, Mikhail P. Kydryavtsev, Alexander Novikov and Konstantin Khmelnitsky) appeared on TV in Moscow Feb. 6 and said they had been parachuted into the USSR to carry out espionage & subversion for which they were trained by U.S. intelligence experts in West Germany. (Exec. Dir. Alexi N. Malyshev of Intl. Re-

search on Communist Techniques, Inc. said in New York Feb. 7 that the 4 were former members of the Natl. Alliance of Russian Solidarists, an anti-Red underground in the USSR, who apparently had been brainwashed after their capture by Soviet secret police in 1954.) . . . The USSR acknowledged in a note to Sweden Feb. 7 that Raoul Wallenberg, Swedish diplomat who disappeared in 1944 while on a Red Cross mission to Budapest to aid Jewish victims of Nazi persecution, presumably died of a heart attack in Lubyanka Prison, Moscow July 17, 1947.

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Haiti. Atty. Franck Sylvain was elected provisional President Feb. 7 by a 23-39 vote of a joint session of the Chamber of Deputies & Senate. The joint body by-passed constitutional procedure which called for the senior Supreme Court Justice to fill a Presidential vacancy. Sylvain replaced Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis who resigned Feb. 3 in the face of a general strike (ended Feb. 6). Pierre-Louis had been accused of tardiness in investigating corruption in the regime of ex-Pres. Paul Magloire. Sylvain's interim cabinet, named Feb. 9 to serve until elections in April: Finance Min.—Francis Salgado; Natl. Econ.—W. K. Laferriere; Justice—Colbert Bonhomme; Public Works—Antonio Rimpel; Eductn.—Christian Laporte; Forgn.—Evremont Carrie; Public Health—Marc Augustin; Interior & Defense — Thesalus Pierre Etienne; Agri. & Commerce—Andres Mangones. [See Vol. XVI, p. 420C3]

British royal family spokesman denied Feb. 8 a report by "Baltimore Sun" correspondent Joan Graham that "all is not well" between Queen Elizabeth II & her husband, Prince Philip, because of Philip's "interest in an unnamed woman." [See Vol. XVI, p. 415E2] . . . **Rumanian** Communist Party claimed election of its 437-candidate People's Dem. Front slate for Parliament by a 99% margin Feb. 3. [See p. 4G1]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Borazon, a boron-nitrogen compound with hardess equaling & heat resistance exceeding that of the diamond, was exhibited Feb. 12 in New York by Gen. Electric Co. It was developed by Dr. Robert H. Wentorf Jr., 30. [See Vol. XVI, p. 303B1] . . . **Radioactive fallout** from hydrogen bombs exploded to date has proved negligible, and the world's per capita average of body content of strontium-90 (atomic substance believed to cause cancer) is only about 1/10,000 of the critical amount, it was estimated in a research report Feb. 7 by Drs. J. Laurence Kulp, Arthur R. Schulert & Walter R. Eckelmann of Columbia U., New York. Chrmn. Warren Weaver of the Natl. Academy of Sciences' Com. on Genetics Effects of Atomic Radiation estimated for a special Senate panel on disarmament Jan. 16 that (a) 6,000 more handicapped children would be born in the present generation due to radioactive effects of nuclear bomb tests, but 50,000,000 such births were to be expected regardless of the tests, and that (b) the rate of such births due to radiation effects would increase proportionately in future generations. [See p. 31B3; Vol. XVI, 431E1] . . . **Streptovaricin** (trade name Dalacin), a new antibiotic isolated from a soil sample taken in Dallas, Tex., has proved "highly effective" against tuberculosis organisms in laboratory tests on mice, Upjohn Co. reported Feb. 12 to an Armed Forces Conf. on Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis in St. Louis. [See Vol. XV, p. 47D2] . . . **U.S. newspaper** circulation averaged 57,000,000 a day (47,000,000 Sunday) in 1956, "Editor & Publisher" reported Feb. 7. U.S. dailies totaled 1,786. [See p. 7F3]

LEADING JANUARY FILMS

New York Releases

Albert Schweitzer. Biographical documentary of medical missionary-musician-philosopher. Produced & directed by Jerome Hill. Filmed in Eastmancolor by Erica Anderson. Presented by Hill & Anderson. (Schweitzer was 82 Jan. 14.) Jan. 20. [See Vol. XVI, p. 24F3]

The Barretts of Wimpole Street. Jennifer Jones as English poet who gains strength to rebel against tyrannical father. Screenplay by John Dighton based on Rudolf Besler's play. Directed by Sidney Franklin. Produced by Sam Zimbalist in Metrocolor for MGM. With Bill Travers, John Gielgud, Virginia McKenna, Susan Stephen, Vernon Gray. Jan. 17.

Crime of Passion. Wife of detective tries to insure his promotion by unusual means. Screenplay by Joe Eisinger. Directed by Gird Oswald. Produced by Bob Goldstein for United Artists. With Barbara Stanwyck, Sterling Hayden, Raymond Burr, Royal Dano, Fay Wray. Jan. 9.

Edge of the City. Friendship between Army deserter & Negro stevedore is shattered by waterfront violence. Screenplay by Robt. Alan Aurthur. Directed by Martin Ritt. Produced by David Susskind for MGM. With Sidney Poitier, John Cassavettes, Jack Warden, Kathleen McGuire, Ruby Dee. Jan. 29.

The Great Man. José Ferrer as commentator who discovers that beloved radio-TV idol, recently killed, was really hypocritical liar & cheat. Screenplay by Al Morgan & Ferrer based on Morgan's novel. Directed by Ferrer. Produced by Aaron Rosenberg for Univ.-Intl. With Dean Jagger, Keenan Wynn, Julie London, Joanne Gilbert, Ed Wynn, Jim Backus. Jan. 1.

Oedipus Rex. Stratford (Ont.) Shakespearean Festival's masked version of Sophocles' tragedy about Greek king who accidentally slays his father, later marries his mother. Directed by Tyrone Guthrie. Presented by Leonid Kipnis. Released by Motion Picture Distributors. With Douglas Campbell, Robt. Goodier, Eleanor Stuart, Donald Davis, Eric House. Jan. 7.

Slander. Publisher of gossip magazine tries to ruin career of young TV artist by disclosing unsavory facts of his early life. Screenplay by Jerome Weidman. Directed by Roy Rowland. Produced by Armand Deutsch for MGM. With Van Johnson, Ann Blyth, Steve Cochran, Marjorie Rambeau, Richard Eyer. Jan. 6.

Top Secret Affair. Kirk Douglas as hide-bound general about to be taken down a peg by lady editor. Screenplay by Roland Kibbee & Alan Scott based on John P. Marquand's "Melville Goodwin, U.S.A." Directed by H. C. Potter. Produced by Martin Rackin for Warner Bros. With Susan Hayward, Paul Stewart, Jim Backus, Roland Winters. Jan. 30.

We Are All Murderers. French-language film Jealing with crimes committed by individuals & society. Screenplay by Andre Cayette & Charles Spaak. Directed by Cayette. Kingsley-Intl. Pictures presentation. With Marcel Mouloudji, Raymond Pellegrin, Antoine Balpetre, Julien Verdier, Louis Seigner. Jan. 8.

The Wings of Eagles. John Wayne in biog. of Frank W. (Spig) Wead, a founder of U.S. Navy air arm. Screenplay by Frank Fenton & Wm. Wister Haines. Directed by John Ford. Produced by Charles Schnee in Metrocolor for MGM. With Dan Dailey, Maureen O'Hara, Ward Bond, Edmund Lowe. Jan. 31.

Written on the Wind. Rich, psychotic Texan is killed by best friend accused of affair with his wife. Screenplay by Geo. Zuckerman. Directed by Douglas Sirk. Produced by Albert Zugsmith for Universal. With Lauren Bacall, Robt. Stack, Rock Hudson, Dorothy Malone. Jan. 11.

NEW YORK THEATRE

Opened

Christophe Colomb. Presentation by French company of Jean-Louis Barrault & Madeleine Renaud of Paul Claudel's play about trials of Columbus. Staged by Barrault. Music by Darius Milhaud. Presented by Sol Hurok. With Barrault, Mlle. Renaud, Marie-Helen Dast, Pierre Bertin, Jean Desailly, Jean-Pierre Granval. Jan. 30 at Winter Garden. (7-0-0)§

Eugenia. Tallulah Bankhead in Randolph Carter's play (adapted from Henry James' novel "The Europeans") as baroness who returns from European sojourn to try her fortunes in America. Staged by Herbert Machiz. Presented by John C. Wilson in assn. with Theatre Corp. of Amer. With Scott Merrill, Jay Barney, Reynolds Evans, Tom Ellis, Robt. Duke. Jan. 30 at Ambassador. (0-0-7)§ Closed Feb. 9 after 14 performances.

Visit to a Small Planet. Gore Vidal's comedy in which bored visitor from more perfect world comes to enjoy this world's imperfections. Staged by Cyril Ritchard. Presented by Geo. Axelrod & Clinton Wilder. With Ritchard, Eddie Mayehoff, Philip Coolidge, Sarah Marshall, Conrad Janis, Sibyl Bowan. Feb. 7 at Booth. (7-0-0)§

Closed

The Apple Cart Feb. 2 (124 performances)
Candide Feb. 2 (73 performances)
A Clearing in the Woods Feb. 9 (36 perf.)
The Matchmaker Feb. 2 (486 performances)
The Reluctant Debutante Feb. 2 (134 perf.)

§First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews.

STOCK MARKET DROPS. Prices on the N.Y. Stock Exchange dropped Feb. 12 to their lowest average level since Nov. 3, 1955 ("N.Y. Herald Tribune" 100-stock index) after a week's decline led by steel, other metal, aircraft, railroad & oil issues. The market rallied Feb. 13. The drop was generally regarded as a technical adjustment of prices that had risen too high in relation to corporation assets & dividends yielded to shareholders. [See p. 7A2]

OBITUARIES

Prof. Walther Wilhelm Bothe, 66, German nuclear physicist & dir. of Max Planck Inst. for Med. Research (Heidelberg) whose discovery of radiation of beryllium in 1930 led to discovery of neutron; co-winner with Max Born of Nobel Prize in physics in 1954 for discovery of coincidence method of accurately measuring time space; Feb 8 in Heidelberg, West Germany. [See Vol. XIV, p. 367F1]

Zechariah Chafee Jr., 71, Harvard U. law prof. 1919-56, campaigner for civil liberties, author of books on human rights; Feb. 8 in Boston. [See Vol. VIII, p. 31N]

Edwin Conger Hill, 72, radio news commentator, ex-newspaperman, author; Feb. 12 in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Adm. Nicholas Vietz Horthy de Nagybanya, 88, Hungarian World War I naval hero who was named Regent in 1920 after fall of Hapsburgs & downfall of Communist Bela Kun, virtual dictator of Hungary until 1944 after coexisting with Nazi Germany since 1940; Feb. 9 in Estoril, Portugal, where he had lived in exile since 1948. [See Vol. VII, p. 217N]

Dr. Raymond Eller Kirk, 66, Polytechnic Inst. of Brooklyn grad. school dean, Chem. Dept. head 1931-55, "En-

cyclopedia of Chem. Technology" co-ed.; Feb. 6 in Brooklyn, N.Y.

William M. Leiserson, 73, Estonian-born labor mediator, Natl. Labor Bd. secy. 1933, Natl. Ry. Mediation Bd. chrmn. 1934-39; Feb. 11 in Washn.

Belle Livingston (Mrs. Isabelle Graham Waring Latassi Mohler Hutchins), 84, turn-of-century showgirl, prohibition era speakeasy operator; Feb. 7 in New York.

Roland T. Outen, 56, chrmn, Fairey Aviation Co., Intl. Harvester of Gt. Britain, Quaker Oats, Ltd.; Feb. 9 in Stockbridge, Eng.

Redfield Proctor, 77, Vt. Gov. 1923-25, Vermont Marble Co. chrmn. since 1952; Feb. 5 in Proctor, Vt.

Prof. Aaron N. Trainin, 74, Russian criminal law authority; death announced Feb. 7 in Moscow.

Dr. John Von Neumann, 53, Hungarian-born mathematician & member of U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. who aided in development of H-bomb, Inst. for Advanced Study prof. 1933-45, designer of electronic computers MANIAC, JONIAC, NORC, recipient of 1956 Enrico Fermi award for contribution to nuclear science; Feb. 8 in Washington of cancer. [See Vol. XVI, p. 132E3; Vol. XV, 83G1]

Laura Ingalls Wilder, 90, author of "Little House" children's books; Feb. 10 near Mansfield, O.

SPORTS

Winners

Bobsledding: Hans Zoller, 35, of Switzerland & his team won the world 4-man title at St. Moritz, Switz. Feb. 10. [See p. 44A2] . . . **Dog show:** Ch. Shirkhan of Grandeur, Afghan hound entered by Sunny Shay & Dorothy Chenack of Hicksville, N.Y., won best-in-show in the Westminster Kennel Club show in New York Feb. 12. [See Vol. XVI, p. 56A1] . . . **Golf:** Dow Finsterwald, 27, of Tequesta, Fla. won the $15,000 Tucson (Ariz.) open Feb. 11 in a playoff with Don Whitt, for $2,000. [See p. 44A2] . . . **Horse racing:** Mrs. John W. Galbreath's Summer Tan, Dave Erb up, won the $60,900 McLennan Handicap Feb. 9 at Hialeah (Miami), for $42,300. Lawrence S. Pollock's Terrang, Ismael Valenzuela up, won the $57,800 San Antonio Handicap at Santa Anita (Arcadia, Calif.) Feb. 9, for $34,700. [See p. 44B2] . . . **Ice skating:** North American figure skating titles in Rochester, N.Y. Feb. 10—David Jenkins of Colorado Springs, Colo., men's; Carol Heiss, 17, of Ozone Park, N.Y., women's; Bill McLachlan & Geraldine Fenton of Toronto, dance; Robert Paul & Barbara Wagner of Toronto, pairs. [See p. 35F3; Vol. XVI, 48D1] . . . **Racquets:** Charles Pearson, 29, won the U.S. amateur title in New York Feb. 10. [See Vol. XV, p. 96F1] . . . **Skiing:** Dartmouth won the Dartmouth winter carnival (eastern intercollegiate title) at Hanover, N.H. Feb. 9. . . . **Tennis:** Francisco (Pancho) Segura of Ecuador won the Australian pro tourney in Sydney Feb. 10. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 439D3, 312E1] . . . **Track:** Ira Murchison of Western Mich. tied the world indoor record of 6.1 sec. for the 60-yd. dash in the Mich. AAU relays in Ann Arbor Feb. 8. Arnie Sowell set a world indoor record of 1 min. 50.3 sec. in winning the 880-yd. run, Milt Campbell tied the world indoor record of 7 sec. in the 60-yd. hurdles, and Ron Delaney won the Wanamaker Mile in 4:06.7 in the Millrose Games in New York Feb. 9. [See p. 44C2]

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Natl. Hockey League Players Assn.'s formation with Ted Lindsay of Detroit as pres. was announced Feb. 11 in New York. . . . **Baseball player contracts** signed for 1957: Ted Williams, 38, Boston outfielder, for about $100,000 Feb. 6 [see Vol. XVI, pp. 327E3, 96E2]; Al (Red) Schoendienst, 34, N.Y. Giant 2d baseman, for about $35,000 Feb. 9. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 327E3, 204E2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. 22 persons were killed Feb. 9 when a passenger bus plunged down a mountain near San Salvador, El Salvador after its brakes failed. . . . Fire partially destroyed the Jaguar auto factory in Coventry, Eng. Feb. 12. . . . Death toll in the New Haven, Conn. factory fire rose to 15 Feb. 3. [See p. 36C2] . . . Amer. Red Cross raised its 1957 fund-raising campaign goal to $95 million Feb. 5 ($10 million more than in 1956) because of the cost of recent flood relief. [See p. 44F3] . . . The CAB announced Feb. 6 new air safety regulations (effective Mar. 15) prohibiting entry into "high density air traffic zones" without advance clearance from control towers & unless visibility was at least one mile. A 180-mph. speed limit was set for the zones. [See p. 44E3]

Crime. Luico Flowers, 55, Columbus, Ga. dept. store owner who killed Negro leader Dr. Thomas H. Brewer Feb. 18, 1956, but escaped indictment when he pleaded self-defense, was himself killed Feb. 11 in Columbus by an unknown gunman. [See Vol. XVI, p. 80D3] . . . Ralph Evans, 55, was charged with manslaughter Feb. 10 in Miami after his wife, Teresa, 22, their 5 small children & a neighbor's son were drowned when his old car swerved into a canal. Evans, who survived the accident with another passenger, had not obeyed an order to take his car off the road. . . . Richard Castel, 15, was charged with first degree murder Feb. 9 in Davenport, Ia. after he admitted to police that he had killed Gene Paul Wellendorf, 17, in a game of Russian roulette Feb. 8. . . . Charles E. Turner, 34, who escaped from Fort Leavenworth (Kans.) Fed. Prison June 4, surrendered to police Feb. 11 in Kingman, Ariz. after taking refuge in a parsonage. He admitted having kidnaped & raped Joyce Hitchcock, 17, of Helena, Mont., who escaped from his car just before his capture. . . . 500 convicts at Utah State Prison in Point-of-the-Mountain ended a 12-hr. riot Feb. 7 and released 27 hostages, including members of a visiting church basketball team. [See Vol. XVI, p. 172G2] . . . Edward Frederic Eckwerth, 29, was convicted Feb. 5 in White Plains, N.Y. of first degree murder in the slaying June 22, 1956 of Rosemary Spezzo, 24, Yonkers, N.Y. school teacher. The verdict automatically condemned Eckwerth to the electric chair. [See Vol. XVI, p. 288C3] . . . Wladyslaw Mazurkiewicz, 45, who had confessed that he killed 6 persons to obtain their money, was hanged Jan. 31 in Cracow, Poland. . . . George Metesky was indicted Jan. 30 in New York on 47 counts of attempted murder, endangering lives, damaging buildings & possession of bombs. [See p. 24E3] . . . Charles Beuther, 41, was sentenced to 10-20 yrs. in prison Jan. 31 in Brooklyn, N.Y. for the slaying Feb. 9, 1956 of his 16-mo.-old son, James. Beuther had confessed throwing the child across a room in an argument with his wife. . . . Mrs. Cynthia Dolores Corradetti, 23, pleaded guilty Feb. 1 in Richmond, Ind. to charges of bigamy. She admitted having married 7 men, divorced only 4. . . . FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover, in a "Law Enforcement Bulletin" editorial Feb. 2, urged publicizing names of "young thugs" who were not "bad children" but rather "young criminals." He asserted that "soft-hearted mollycoddling" was not the answer to juvenile crime. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 440B2, 172G2]

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Leonard Ross, 11, of Tijunga, Calif., an expert on the stock market, won $64,000 on CBS-TV's "$64,000 Challenge" quiz program Feb. 10. He had won $100,000 last year on another program. [See Vol. XVI, p. 140E3] . . . **Comedian Danny Kaye** was awarded a scroll by Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 31 in Washington as "Big Brother of 1956" for a world tour Kaye made last year for UNICEF. . . . **Mrs. Anna Anderson's** claim to be Grand Duchess Anastasia of Russia, youngest daughter of Czar Nicholas II, was rejected by a West Berlin court Jan. 29. A World War I Austrian PW had testified that he had witnessed the execution of the Czar & his children in 1918. The court upheld a 1941 verdict in Berlin that Anastasia was dead. [See Vol. XVI, p. 438F3] . . . **Hugo Unjaga Villegas**, 42, of La Paz, Bolivia, who slightly damaged Leonardo Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" in the Louvre Museum Dec. 30, 1956 by throwing a stone through its glass cover, was declared insane Jan. 30 in Paris.

Married: Actress Susan Hayward (Edythe Marrener), 37, to atty. Floyd Eaton Chalkley, 47, of Carrollton, Ga.; Feb. 8 in Phoenix, Ariz. (2d for both). [See Vol. XV, p. 144E3] . . . Porfirio Rubirosa, 46, arrived in the Dominican Republic Feb. 2 with his 5th wife, French actress Odile Rodin, 19, whom he had married Oct. 27, 1956 in Paris. [See Vol. XV, p. 152G3]

Divorced: British actor Rex Harrison, 48, by actress Lilli Palmer, 42; Feb. 6 in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. [See Vol. XVI, p. 95E1]